our people will be frittered away. The Board of Revision was a measure calculated to secure an honest and economical administration of municipal affairs. It was a measure calculated also to obtain a large revenue from the property owned by the City-thus greatly reducing the burdens of taxation. To prove our assertions, let the measure speak

for itself:

SECTION 2 made it necessary for the Board of Revision to affirm every contract, where the whole cost exceeded two hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 10 exacted that every contract not thus confirmed should be void and of no effect.

SEC. 11 enacted that no real or leasehold property belonging to the City should be sold or leased without the sale or lease being confirmed by the Board of Revision.

SEC. 12 enacted that all contracts for nuclearing or leasing

seing confirmed by the Board of Revision.

SEC 12 enacted that all contracts for purchasing or leasing property for the City must be confirmed by the Board of Re

vision.

SEC. If enacted that the Board of Revision should possess all the sadding powers of the Board of Supervisors, of the Common Council, and of the Department of Finance.

SEC 17 cone ed that the Board of Revision should submit annually to the Governor and Legislature an estimate of the proposed expenditures for the ensuing year for the purpose of carrying on the City and County Governments.

These sections, the synopsis of which we have given above, comprise all the main features of a easure which The Times, after its usual manner, thinks proper to stigmatize as a "Vigilance Comand it is for opposing a measure so fraught with good to the City of New-York that it bestows so many praises upon Senator Lent.

Wherein this measure partakes of the nature of a "Vigilance Committee" we cannot see. We confess that a " Board of Revision," with the powers conferred by the above sections, would, no doubt, exercise great vigilance in protecting the interest of the taxpayers of this City; and this is the very vigilance we need, the very vigilance we must and will have, if we would save ourselves from the corruptionists and their

This "Board of Revision" was in fact nothing more than an Auditing Board, similar to the Auditing Board of the State. It was intended to operate, and would have noted, as a check to the lavish, reckless, and corrupt expenditures that for years have disgraced our City. And it is this good measure for reform that The Times calls a "Vigilance Committee,"

and praises Senator Lent for opposing.

It is true that the "Board of Revision" found no sympathy from Mr. Lent, nor are we aware that any other measure introduced into the Senate looking for reform found in him a friend.

If we are misinformed, we are willing to have light furnished us.

The only point is, would the Governor have ap pointed such man as manage to get elected in this

We know that the "Board of Revision" and the "Board of Public Works "-both good measures for our City-met with no sympathy from Senator Lent, and we trust our City readers will recollect it here-

#### CHARLES G. CORNELL, SENATOR AND STREET COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Charles G. Cornell, as the Street Commis sioner, asked for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the current year, for the purposes of "working the Eighth-ave. from One-hundred-and-fortieth to Onehundred-and-fifty-ninth-sts., as a country road." But the Controller, in his estimate, or financial budget for 1806, cut down this amount to \$25,000; and last March Mr. Charles G. Cornell, as member of the Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs, reported that sum for that purpose in the Tax Levy for 1866, and afterward Mr. Charles G. Cornell, sitting as Senator, voted for that appropriation to be made. Now, as there are about 4,940 feet so to be "worked," this appropriation gives five dollars per foot for the whole distance. This makes it about as expensive a job to work a country road as was the making of the Hudson River Railroad, with its rock excavations, tunneling, bridging and grading! Last year, \$34,000, or seven dollars per foot, was spent on this same road between the same limits. This is nothing more nor less than a vast swindle, for which Mr. Cornell is responsible. He is going to work" the Eighth-ave., as he works everything else, to his own advantage, no doubt. But perhaps another little fact may explain Mr. Cornell's idea of " working" this job. In another section of the new law, the Street Commissioner is empowered to use the appropriation for any " road" purpose, in and about any contract for road-work he may make or may heretofore have made. By virtue of this permission, no doubt the \$25,000 appropriated to the Eighth-ave, will be " worked" into the pockets of contractors in a dozen other parts of the City, and the residents on the line of the country road will never see the elegant bouleward which could be laid out for five dollars a foot. Will this little job of Mr. Cornell's be borne in mind by Mayor Hoffman when the office of Street Commissioner becomes vacant next Fall, and when a new incumbent is to be appointed ?

It was currently stated by parties who had taken some pains to inform themselves that this Mr. Cornell's Senatorial honors cost him \$80,000-and no doubt be feels anxious to shift this burden as rapidly as possible upon the tax-payers. We shall ventilate several more of Mr. Cornell's philanthropic efforts to serve his friends and himself at the same time.

#### CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION UN-DER THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT. In the accompanying table we present the effect of the

proposed Amendment to the Constitution upon the Congressional representation of the Slave States. A new cerams would probably somewhat modify these figures. The loss of life in the late war is not introduced because the amount is unknown; nor is the migration of the black race, consequent upon freedom. But we believe the result will be substantially as we state it below.

The first column gives the Population of the Siave States in 1860, taken from the United States Census; the second column the Voters in 1860, taken from THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC; the third column presents the numbers of Male Citizens of Color above the age of 21; the fourth column, the present number of Members each State is entitled to, and the last the number to which she will be entitled when the proposed law shall have been carried into effect. By this plan the Slave Power will lose

1	opelation in 1800.	Voters in 1990.	Male Citizens of color above 21.	No. of	Constitut
ALAUANA.	***	-			
White	529,121	56,357		7	4
- Colored.		100000	46.649	- 20	
ARKANSAS.					
White	324 335	54,053	Course	9	2
Colored			16,531	44	
DELAWARE.					
White	110,418	15,039	*****	1	1
Colored			262		
FLORIDA.					
Waite	29,679	14.347	Courses.	1	1
Colored	61,745	Same	11,182		***
GEORGIA					
- Witte	595,088	106,365	92,306	7	4
Golored	462,198	20,000	92,306	184	41
LOUBELANA.		06.016			
White-		50,510	******	4	2
Colored	331,796	201000	44,016	1 44	**
MARYLAND:	-				
Waite	129,860	92,509	******	5	1.4
Colored	87,187	*****	13,339	**	
fires sales.	200,200	40.40		1 2 -	120
W.nite		60.120	******	- 5	,2
Calored	430,031	222558	84,983	201144	10.35 C
Missoum.	stime Mark	WIND MADE			-1
White 1		105,518	17,743		-
South Canon		*****	14,183		
White	601 50S	191,950		- 4	-
Colored	2011 ( 50)	1000			
SOUTH CANOL	10.0		autore.	**	**
White	2012 200	*44.000		0	9
Geforal	509 406	48,000	58.764		-
THESEWER	A STORE STORE	100000			
White	WOLL 6500	145,333	******	- 4	- 6
Coloresi	005.010	4 80,000	47,310		
	414112	******	404.000	-	
White	491 4140	69,086			
Colored		-	96.802	4	2
VIEGERIA.	LDIE, UNIO		M10/576W		
White	220 420	167,723		- 9	6
Colored		400,480	100,663		**

## SOUTH AMERICA.

## BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO

Official Dispatches from Commodore Rogers.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 2, 1866. The following dispatches relative to the bombardment of Valparaiso have been received at the Navy Department:

United States Steamship Vancerbler, 
Valuation March 31, 1896.

Sin: I have the honor to amounce that upon my arrival in this port with the squadron under my command I called upon the English Admiral, who has informed me that he intended to present any sunder home me that he intended to present any sunder home me that he intended to present any sunder home me that he intended to present any sunder home meant and would only suffer it after ample notice.

To this I made no reply, but, having considered the matter, sought the occasion the next day to say that I would join him in preventing any sudden bombardment, and that I would also go as much further as he chose.

I assured him that the Monadnock could take care of the Numances, that, from target experiments I had witnessed, I was abeautely certain that in not less than thirty seconds and sot more than thirty minutes, the Monadnock berself, entirely unassisted, would leave only the mastheads of the Numancia above water and that our wooden vessels, English and American, could look out for the wooden vessels of the Spaniards. In thus offering to go beyond the letter of my instructions to observe a strict neutrality I acted upon the supposition that neutrality among the nations did not preclude all well directed efforts to keep the peace among them. That as a peaceable citizen is not obliced to stand by inert while another is suffer-

strainty among the nations did not preclude all well directed outs to keep the peace among thou. That as a peaceable iden is not obliced to stand by inert while another is suffer-g from the unlawful violence of a third person, but may still interfere with force to prevent an infraction of the laws, nursier, for example, so a nation, witnessing the like dis-tb-mee among her sister nations, need not rest absolutely passive, but, with sincere neutrality, might interfere, with rec, if necessary, to keep the operations of beliggerents at ast within the law for the protection of neutral persons and utral preparety.

entral property.

I considered that Spain had left, her colonies under a strin-I considered that Spain had left, her colonies under a stringent colonist policy and religions indolerance. In the course of time, encouraged by the more liberal laws of a state of freedom, foreigners had been induced to settle in the construction and to the fine of the construction of the state of the

to its legitimate end, and, core—peculy, that such warfare might be resisted.

I am aware that action in the premises on our part involves great responsibilities, but I and reached the conclusion that, with England as an ally, it was my duty now to show them.

I told the English Admiral what I have written, and frankly added that his commerce was more extensive than ours, and more convenient to the coast of Spain, but as he had more to suffer in consequence of a rupture with Spain, he had also more to preserve by interference—that his interests in Chili rose to thousands, while curs were only hundreds.

The English Admiral such at Fast, that he would accompany me, for I plainly declared that I would not take a step without him. I said that I had no intention of becoming a car's paw to draw European chestants out. the fire and then have the power I saved laughing at my stured paws while they enjoyed the fruits of my temerity.

power I saved laughing at my sin ed paws while they enjoyed the fruits of my temerity. The English Admiral finally betermined to throw the responsibility upon the English Minister, who hid not choose to act in the premises.

English cooperation having falled, no separate action on my part was taken, as none had been proposed.

I have used such measures as I could to bring about an accommodation, but without success.

This morning at 9 o'clock, the Spanish admiral opened upon the town with snot and shell, directing his fire principally against public buildings and store-houses.

After a continuous bombardment of 2 bours and 50 minutes, the firing ceased and the Spanish Admiral withdrew his vessels.

the firing ceases and the opening vessels.

Four of the stone buildings connected with the Custom-House were entirely destroyed with their contents. Other adjoining buildings used for the same purpose were very much injured. The value of merchandise destroyed in these was variety estimated at some \$22.000.000.

The Intendencia or Government House, the Bolsa, or Exchange, and the railroad buildings were damaged to a considerable artest.

ange, and the railroad derived the city which the Spanish Naturally and inevitably, parts of the city which the Spanish Naturally and he did not intend to injure, received many of

Naturally and inevitably, parts of the city which the Spanish Admiral declared he did not intend to injure, received many of his missiles. Several blocks of private buildings were destroyed by fire, and churches, and convents, and hospitals, were not exempt from injury.

Few lives were lost, not more than eight or ten. I inclose herewith copies of the letters addressed to me by the foreign residents of Vaiparaiso, representing the interests of nearly all the nationalities of Christendom, bearing an official character, with a copy of my answer; also copies of the manifesto and letter of the Spanish Admiral.

When I was assured that the English Admiral was determined not to resist a bemberdinest, I canied upon him and said that as I did not choose to drift into a collision where I had no purpose to collide, I should move my ressels taget out of the Spanish way. This intention I communicated refaults to the Spanish vay. This intention I communicated refault to the Spanish vay. This intention I communicated refaults to the Spanish vay. This intention I communicated refaults to the Spanish vay. This intention I communicated refaults to the Spanish vay. This intention I communicated refaults to the Spanish vay. This intention I communicated refaults to the Spanish vay. This intention I communicated refaults to the Spanish vay. This intention I communicated refaults to the Spanish vay. This intention I communicated refaults to the Spanish vay. This intention I communicated refaults to the Spanish vay. This intention I communicated refaults to the Spanish vay. This intention I communicated refaults to the Spanish vay. This intention I communicated refaults to the Spanish vay. This intention I communicated refaults to the Spanish vay. This intention I communicated refaults to the Spanish vay. This intention I communicated refaults to the Spanish vay.

Government lie one r took meets with one spinoneans of the Government. In my whole course I have conferred freely with our Minister, Gen. Kilpatrick, and desired the benefit of his advice and assistance. It said have done or offered to do he has been consulted, and he has fully concurred. If his name has not been mentioned before, it was because I did not wish to break the continuity of my narrative, and not because I am without a strong sense of obligation for his c diversities.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obscient servant, Jours Hodoguns Commodore.

To Hop, Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

# BBAZIL.

## gunyans Advancing and Ready to Give Battle-Arrival of Brazilian and Peruvian Iron-Clads at Rio-Capture of a Spanish

We are without any important news this week from he River Plate, though remaining in hourly expectation f the arrival of a steamer with the news of an attack upon the Baraguayan position at Paso de la Patria, the last in-telligence from that quarter having fixed the 12th of March as the day for the fleet's attack on the batteries there, and the 14th to the 16th for the passing of the army across the

A report, by way of Rio Grande, states that a force of 4,000 to 10,000 Paraguayans had crossed the Parana at Candelaria, had driven back the Argentine and Brazilian vanguards, and were advancing to give battle to the Brazilian army under the Baron de Porto Alegre marching

m S. Borja to Candelaria.

The second of the iron-clade purchased in England has rived and proceeds to the Plate with the two mortar vessatiately launched. A third iron-clad is shortly expected

or Peruvian Iron-cases, the Reaccar and Independen-expected, to call here, from Europe, and another is dally expected, to call here, from the United States. A small Spanish vessel, from the River Plate for Havana, was cap-tured by the above Peruvian vessels two days before ar-

# WEST INDIES.

### Re-establishment of Order in San Domingo-The United States Ganbont Bienville-An Interview with President Bnez.

General news is unimportant. Yesterday the Spanish steamer Maisi arrived here from Porto Rico and San Domingo.

The San Domingo Monitor and El Tumpo state tha the Government forces are reëstablishing order and quiet along the southern frontier, meeting with opposition only from a few guerrillas. The rest of the island is at peace,

Anglousy raising crops.
On the 13th inst. the San Domingo Congress authorized the issue of \$100,000 in drafts; and on the 14th decreed that importers might, at their option, ray duties in gold, silver or drafts, when in the latter they will pay then at

silver or drafts, when in the latter they will pay then at the rate of the onnec on the day of payment. The United States gamboat Bienville arrived there on the 14th, and next day her commander, accompanied by one of his officers, called upon President Bacz. El Tiempo says important matters were treated of in the interview. The small-pox was decreasing at Ponce. Seven dwellings had been destroyed by fire in that city, though the Segle says this fire occurred at Mayaquez.

The steamer Cerea has arrived from New-Orleans.

Gran's opera troupe leaves to-day for New-York by the steamer Legie.

The young Cubaus, arrested last week for creating a tunnelt, have been fined \$100 each, and discharged. Gen.
Dulce, however, has ordered the fines to be returned to
them, and they will sond the money to the family of Zambana, for whose benefit a performance was being given at the Tacon when the performance took place. The health of Havana is good, though the warm

# MEXICO.

#### Official News from El Pase-Return of President Junrez to Chihanhun-Confirmation of the Victory of Gen. Porfirio Diaz.

Sefior Romago has a serviced official news from El Paso to the 6th ultime. President Juarez and his Cabinet and Government intended to leave there for Chihuahna on the 10th. The United States officers stationed at Fort Bliss, opposite El Paso, were going to give a corenade and a ball to President Juarez previous to his departure for Chihuahna.

hua.

Letters received by to-day's mail from Acapuléo, Mexico, via Panama, confirm the reports of the victory of Gen. P. Diaz at Jamiltepec, State of Oaxaca, over the French, who suffered great loss.

French Troops Sailed for Europe-Maximilian to Make a Druft-A Reported Imperial

VERA CRUZ. April 15. }
Via Nuw Ortgans, Wednesday, May 2, 1896. }
Gens. Almonte, Heron and Brigoourt, together with 400 frauch troops, have sailed for Universe.

Gen. Galvez has been arrested and confined at Puebla. Gen. Garcia has arrived at the capital and taken the portolio as Secretary of War.
Sr. Lagunza has been appointed President of the

Sr. Jacquin Noriza has been named Under Sectetary of State

There is no doubt that Maximilian intends to make a general draft.

Gen. Lazarde defeated and put to flight the Liberals who were grouping at Hunjeconi. The latter lost 46 killed and 15 prisoners, beside some arms and ammunition.

After an obstinate encounter, Corona's Liberal forces were defeated at Urins del Castello, losing 250 killed and a

were defeated at Urias der Castello, rolling and the large number wounded.

Mazatlan remained in good could tion, protected by 1,200 troops, and a new column was soon to be formed to operate with Gen. Lazada on Pazario.

The Imperial Government has fixed a new and peremptory term for the presentation of all credits against

Col. Dupin arrived on the 21st ult. at Tampico, with 150

men, leaving the rest of his forces at different points, in-tending to march against the Juarists occupying Ciudad Victoria and Rio Verde. San Luis Potosi continued to be occupied by the guerrillas of Barragon.

Numerous small engagements are reported, wherein the Imperialists are invariably victorious.

#### From the Rio Grande.

New-Obleans, Tuesday, May l, 1863. Rio Grande advices report all quiet. The Liberals were making movements continually, but the Imperialists held on to all the strong places.

### Bloody Riot in Memphes-Contest between Po" licemen and Negro Soldiers-Nine Killed

and Many Wounded.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, May 1, 1866. This evening a serious riot occurred in the Southern portion of the city between policemen and negro soaliers, growing out of an attempt of the police officers to arrest a white man whom the negroes determined to protect. Twenty to thirty policemen assembled and kept up a fight for a couple of hours with about one hundred and

One policeman was killed and three wounded. Eight to ten negroes were killed and seven wounded. The 16th United States Regular Infantry were finally

called out to restore order, and at 10 o'clock everything MEMPHIS, Wednesday, May 2, 1866. The negroes in South Memphis this morning fired on a

citizen, wounding him, and assaulted a white woman. The Sheriff's posses attempted to disarm all the negroes. They field to Fort Pickering, firing as they ran. They were driven form the Fort this evening and sought the words. During the excitement seven negroes and one citizen were killed, and a few houses burned. The military has been under arms all day. All is quiet te-night, but fears are entertained that the negroes will attempt to burn the city, but they are groundless up to the present time. Fifteen blacks and four whites have been killed.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MEMPHS. Wednesday, May 2, 1866.

Fires are raging in South Memphis among the negroquarters. Several negroes are reported killed. No effort
is being made to quench the fires.

#### The Tennessee Sennte Rejects the Franchise Bill-Fifth Day of the Menderson Trint.

NASHVILLS. Tens., Tuesday, May J. 1895. The Senate has rejected the Franchise bill by a vote

16 against 5. To-day is the fifth of the trial of Henderson, charged with frauds against the Government. Cel. Irvin stated that Henderson on the 13th of May, Cel. Irvin stated that Henderson on the 13th of Mar, 1861, made a proposition to him (witness) to furnish the Government about 3,000 mules, which he rejected chiefly because it would have given the accused the control of the market. On June 1, 18-4, he received a letter from Honderson proposing to farmish 1,600 mules, which latter was returned to the accused with his indorsement.

The counsel for the defendant stated that if such a letter was ever written, it was to show that the mules in question were not intended for the Rebels, or any other improper purpose.

proper purpose.

Col. Irvin stated that Henderson furnished 1,578 males in July, 1861, that stampedes were of frequent occurrence; that the loss by them was very considerable to the Government, and that Bruner had charge of picking up the

Repring to a question, the witness said that he volcases books would show that vouchers were given to parties for mules who never put in a mule; given to those who had brought receipts from perties who put mules in. This system was adopted to break up the large contractors so they could not monopolize the market, and so that he witness; could get control of it himself. The books show that the accused furnished the Government 1,000 males, between June 11 and July 3 1861 and that the accused furnished the Government 1,000 males, between

accused farmished the Government 1,005 males, between June II and July 3, 18st, and that the accused put in other mules beside the 1,000 that was agreed upon.

Win. McKay Hoge, sworn—He daties were to superioted the sales, and to keep an account of the innies received from the contractors; there was an arreament between him (witness) and the accused, for definiding the Government. Handerson always insisted on witness giving receipts for a larger number of mules than were put in by him; no positive agreement was come to as to what division of the money should be made. Henderson generally gave him (witness, half of what was made, the agreement between the accused and witness to defoud the Government commenced in 1863; or one occasion, witness received from the accused \$1,000; he gave the accused in Nagard, 1864, a feithous receipt for 28 miles at the stables in Nashville, where the accused gave witness the \$10,00; other franculent transactions occurred in July, which were done by changing the size of the miles contracted for, and entering on the books more mules than were received.

The Court here adjourned until to-morrow.

# Fire in Atlanta, Gn. Destructive Storm-The Case of Henderson. Nashville. Wednesday, May 2 1866.

All Atlanta dispatch says: Masonic Hall was burned last night in that city. The cause of the are was accidental. The loss is over \$100,000; mostly insured.

There was a heavy storm yesterday in Williamson County. The cotton and corn crops were nearly destroyed by hall. In the case of Isham Henderson, the direct examination of Hage has been closed. The Court has adjourned on account of the illness of Col. Coyle, the counsel for the accused.

# KENTUCKY POLITICS.

# The Democratic State Convention - Adoption of

A very large Convention of the Democracy of this S ate assembled in the Court-House here to-day. Most of the counties in the State were represented. Ex-tion Wickliffe was chosen temporary chairman. The resolutions adopted are as follows:

That we declare.

adopted are as follows:
That we declare our warmest attachment to the Union of
the Strike under the Constitution.
That the Federal Government is one of limited and restricted powers.
That the exercise of any power by the Federal Government
not delegated to it by the Constitution is a usurpation to deprive the people of their liberties.
That Congress has no right to deprive any State of repretentation in Congress.

sentation in Congress.

That the Federal Government has not the right to abridge the freedom of speech or of the press, and that their suppression is the destruction of every principle of constitutional

sion is the destruction of every principle of constitutional liberty.

That the Federal Government has no right to try civilians by military commissions and drum head court-martial.

That the question of suffrage belongs archesively to the States. That we recognize the abolition of Slavery as an accomplished fact, but earnestly assert that Kentocky has the right-to regulate the political status of the negroes within her territory.

That the writ of habeas corpus should have been fully restored as soon as the war was ended.

That we carnestly request the Government to adopt the most rigid economy and prosecute those who have been guilty of fraud, corruption and embezzlement.

That large standing armies are not to be tolerated in time of peace.

of peace.

That triation should be made equal and uniform, and that
the Government securities should not be exempt from triation
That the thanks of the country are due to President Johnson
for his vetoes of the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights

Congress have acted satisfactorily to the people and merit our thanks.

The resolutions conclude as follows:

We declare to the people of our own beloved commonwealth, as well as to the people of the whole Union, that we have met, not to foment discord, but heal dissensions, and to endeavor to the utmost of our power to bring back our Government to its accient purity, and to try to make it such as it was in the days of Washington, of Jefferson, and of Jackson.

We wish to maintain and save both the Constitution and the Union as they came to us from the hands of our patriot fathers, to preserve the rights and liberties of our citizens, to maintain all the safeguards of the Constitution intact and inviolate, and to rescue the Government from the Vandai grasp of that Radical Congress whose governing principle of action is "rule or ruin."

or ruin."

The Democratic party is not sectional, but is co-extensive with the Union itself. Its mission is not to destroy, but to reside concord and fraternity, and to resist all enchroachments, from whatever quarter they may come, upon the Constitution and the liberties of the people.

This is the great work we proceed to accomplish. To these

and the liberties of the people.

This is the great work we propose to accomplish. To these noble and partiolic purposes we invite the coperation of every partiot throughout the country.

Ex-Gov. Merriwether was cleared permanent President of the Convention, and Judge Alvin Duvall nominated for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

# From New-Orleans.

The United States Court here is still closed.

There was a large meeting of merchants in this city last evening to encourage trade with the city of Baltimore. The Rev. Mr. Paysol was present, representing 300 Baltimore houses, and gave most encouraging statements and facts.

The brokers of New-Orleans met last night, and organized a regular Board for the transaction of business.

Theo brakers of New-Orleans met last mind, and organ-ized a regular Board for the transaction of business. There is high water everywhere, and the plantations in all directions are being flooded. The planters are in Commissioner A. F. Fleek has returned from Scotland,

and reports that there are plenty of emigrants there, and that he has made arrangements with a lim of vessels to oring them over. He also reports that the Emigration Bureau in New-York is fully established, and in good working order.

New-ORIZANS, Wednesday, May 2, 1864.

Senor Cabellero, the class Spanish merchant, was run

during the Lopez-Crittenden excitement.

The discoveries of petroleum in Western Louisianh attract auch attention. A company has been formed for purifying and bringing at to market.

The coal beds of Arkansas are being worked.

Most of the Confederates of East Tennessee have come here to reside. CONNECTICUT.

over and killed to-day. His house was the only one spared

#### Inauguration of Gov. Hawley-He Wants Another Vote on the Negro Suffrage Question-His Position on Reconstruction.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, May 2, 1866. The newly elected State officers were duly installed in their respective offices to-day with appropriate ceremonies. The morning opened inauspiciously with a high wind and The morning opened inauspiciously with a first wind and heavy rain, but before noon the clouds broke away and the day was all that could be desired for the celebration of the occasion. Soon after noon the parade commenced, and upward of 2,000 men under arms were reviewed on the Green by Gen. Hawley, the Governor elect, after which the procession was formed, and the Governor and State officers were excepted through the principal streets of the city to the State House, where the oath of office was administered.

Gov. Hawley then delivered his Inaugural Message before the Senate and House of Representatives in Joint Convention.

wention.

The Message is short and dwells mostly on matters of State interest. He suggests that the Constitutional amendment designed to restore the right of suffrage to a small class of citizens, who have been denied it, because of their color, since the year ISIS, which amendment was rejected last year, be again submitted to the electors of the State in a segmental time.

of their color, since the year ISIS, which amendment was rejected last year, he again submitted to the electors of the State in a seasonable time.

With reference to Federal relations he remarked that the heart of the nation longs for the day of foil restoration, when every State in all its parts shall be performing its natural functions in the great system without external interference of restraint; but he adds that the country will never consent that any but loyal men shall receive its favor, or sit among its rulers; that the nation has a right to examine fully into the new State organizations, and to learn the purpose of the rulers and test their legislative action by the security and happiness enjoyed by the unquestionably loyal among their people. He suggests that something ferther may be needed to fortify the future of the Republic, and upon this he would have the Legislative branch of the Vederal Government decide speedily, but thoughtfully and soundly, on the question of universal soffrage. He says there will be immediate and great inequalities and a certain promise of future agritations and convalisions if the entire population of the lately insurgent States be included in the basis of Vederal representation, while 4,000,000 remain excluded from even the hope of hecoming voters. He claims that the nation should demand the acknowledgment that the war had destroyed ith doctrine of secession; and should secure immunity from any taxation for the payment of the Rebel dobts and guarantee full protection everywhere for all persons of whatever race or color. The nation, he says, has won these things. They are not an indemnity for the past, but a security for the future. They are not for the party, but for wankind, and are assential to the success and glory of a Chistian and democratic government.

## The Connecticut Senntorship.

a Chastian and democratic government.

New-London Ct., Wednesday, May 2, 1866. In the Connecticut Legislature the Senatorship is the absorbing topic. It is believed that the united friends of Buckingham and Ferry will best Foster.

#### Vaited States Troops Withdrawn from Maine Border.

Eastpont. Me. Wednesdar, May 2, 1866. Gen. Mende and staff, with Col. Edwards, Major Bart-lett, Capt. Jennings, U. S. Q. M., with all the troops lately brought here, left this noon in the steamer Regu-lator for Portland and Boston.

A Fenina Privateer.

FASTPORT, Wednesday, May 2, 1866.
A Custom-House off or just arrived from Quebec, reports that some armed Feminas left there in a small tishing vessel this morning, but were put on board a large schooner back of Greed Menan, N. B.

SECOND DISPATCH:
EASTFORT, Wednesday, May 2, 1866,
The United States steamer Winnowski has just left the
harbor'in pursuit of a Feman privateer. THIRD DISPATCH:
Westnesday, May 2, 1866.

THIRD DESPATCH:

6.3-TROBI, Wednesday, May 2, 1866.

A schooner, said to be a Femian privateer, was boarded
by the Custom-House officers at Lubec this morning. A
longe number of armed men were on board. She has
Femian arms on board.

#### Master out of the Seventh Regiment of National Gunrd.

The American Me and Association 1act again the country at Concerning at Concerning that. Dr. C. Wister, the Treasure merning at to meet in Mah. Dr. C. Wister, the Treasurer, reported tent the same stey of the Association was due to the feet that its mine will not purchase the volume of transactions, not an adapt it worth the cast. From 200 bhisher hazed d be getting up of the

d from each State represented Brown 8 pard to be feet out of norrous diseases. The address was of a discussed the meth dief car act to be adopted in the case of all nerv-

ous afficients.

Up note that of the light of New-York the thanks of the De Sonard, and a copy

Dr. Mars of Ca anda will address the Convention on the surject of Choler, to the From.

A motion made to a joint a committee to memorial-ize Congress for a propertien to publish the reports and documents of the report of the United

# States. Dr. Parter recommended that the reports and decements of like chain or connected with the Robel army be also referred to the same of maintee for acress to the same. Dr. Patten, after one discussion, withdrew his amendment, and the original motion was carried. Boston Merkir Bank Statement.

Easter, Wednesday, Mar 2 1866.
The following is a statement of the condition of the The topo try is a section of the topo try is a section of the week.

Outside \$11,500,000 Logal Tender notes \$12,549,500 Logals.

\$1,250,000 Logal Tender notes \$12,549,500 Logal Tender notes \$12,549,540 Logal Tender note

# Inchets-Remoted by Telegraph.

New Onit ANS, May 1. —Cotton—Sales to-day, 1,200 bales; Low Midding 313 de, sales of the last three days 2,500 bales; receipts of the act four days 6,078 bales against 6,844 bales for the corr sponding period of last week; exports for the four days, 5,-42 bales receipts to day, 650 bales; stock, 10).

see the states, in a compaisable the right to be the territory, been fally released to have the state of the

### THE CHOLEBA.

### The first Case of the Disease in the City this Year and How it was Treated-The Cholera

at Quarantine. If any evidence were needed to prove that cholera may be controlled even when it makes its appearance in an epidemic form, or that it may be produced at almost any time uring the year the events that have recently occurred o board the steamship England and in this city furnish such evidence in abundance. The England was overcrowded. We do not, however, charge the agents or owners of the line We do not, however, charge the agents or owners of the line with violating any law save that of hygiene; we only state the fact. The passengers inhaled an atmosphere that had become disoxygenated by use and poisoned by exhalations from their persons, and they became diseased. The same thing occurred on the Virginia. At any other time the epidemic might have taken another form, but in these two instances cholers was the result. When the England arrived at Halifax the passengers were removed; the ship deansed, fundgated and white washed; its human freight, after a few days existence in the open air, was put back upon the same decks and no case of the disease took place afterward.

The fact that cholers may be developed, even in a healthy person, by the outrage of Sanitary or hygienic laws, was very clearly shown in a case that occurred on Tuesday morning at the corner of Ninety-thirdst, and Third ave, watch is the first death from the disease that has taken place in this city during

the corner of Ninety-thirdest, and Thirdewe, whom is been death from the disease that has taken place in this city during the present year. The victim was a Mrs. Jonkins, a native of Ireland, and 35 years of age. A very careful investigation into the circumstances and a post mortes examination were made by Dr. Harris. Registrar of Records, which show that the disease was produced entirely by local cannes. All the internal organs were found in a state of perfection, and at the

the disease was produced entirely by local causes. All the internal organs were found in a state of perfection and at the time of the attack she was in excellent physical condition and complete health. The fluids of the body had all been thrown off, the intestines were filled from one end to the other with the mifty fluid peculiar to the disease, the epithelium, or covering of the mucous membraces, was gone the body was shriveled, blue and collapsed. All the viscera, however, were na perfect coudition, showing that no other disease, save cholers, existed.

The descased had been for some days previous, and at the time of the attack was engaged in removing the contents of an old privy-vault, for the perpose of using them as a fertilizer upon a lot of ground from which she had determined to raise a crop of potatoes. She lived in a house occupied by four other families, but her apartments were in a very fair sanitary condition. The cellar, however, was partly filled with stangant water, and the remainder of the house was filthy. We have no doubt the immediate cause of the disease in this case was the inhalation of the poisonous gases emitted from the manner site used upon her garden. At 1 o'clock Monday afternoon she was attacked by diarrhea, and between 9 and 10 o'clock Tuesday morning she died, having been ill celly 20 hours.

The lessons to be learned from these two sources are value.

Monday afternoon she was attacked by diarrhea, and between 9 and 10 o'clock Tuesday morning she died, having been iil only 30 hours.

The lessons to be learned from these two sources are valuable and will suggest themselves at once to every reader. The latter case has given the Board of Heath its first opportunity to exercise its powers in proventing the spread of the disease. The measures used for this purpose were immediate and vigorous. The house was opened and ventified and the tennats were removed. The bedding and clothing used by the deceased during her illness were burned. Chloride of lime was strewn about the premises, and powders of coal-tar and proto-chloride of iron were distributed upon them until they were covered with it as with as with a cirpet. A guard was placed about the house to prevent any one from approaching it until it should be thoroughly disinfected, and the tendency to cholera in the neighborhood (if any such tendency exists) discovered by the aid of such inspection as the Sanitary Superintendant may see fit to make.

Dr. White, who was called upon to attend the woman in her filness, was commissioned by Dr. Harris to investigate the sanitary condition of those who reside in the vicinity and to visit them every twelve hours, giving advice and medical aid if required. The house was thoroughly washed, a steam firengine being used for the purpose, and the families placed in tents under the charge of the Board of Health. It is believed these precautions will preven the spread of the disease in that vicinity and if this shall prove true, with proper care and cleanliness on the part of our citizens, any fear of a virulent epidemic may be summarily dismissed.

Chelera at Quarantime.

We have received the following communication from Dr. Bissell. Deputy Health-Officer, in charge of the Hospital at Lower Quarantine.

New case received in-day (Wednesday) from stampling Virginia: Carl Herra of Vicksheegh, Sweden aged 37; Francis Robinson of Bradford, Eng., aged 8 years. Total in hospital has report, 100; to which add the shove twe-102; Thos. Morris, aged 5 years, since died, leaving 101 new remaining in hospital. The patients are rapidly improving not more than a dozen who are unable to sit up.

D. H. Brasill, Deputy Health-Officer.

#### Thenters. WINTER GARDEN.

A pleasant entertainment for the lovers of Irish and Yankee Drama is now nightly offered at the Winter Garden. The bill was changed on Monday: "All-Hallow Eve" is now the chief Celtic attraction, while New-England rural life and character are caricatured in "Yankee Courtship"-and the performance closes with the ferce of "Barney the Baron," These pieces are all well known. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have often appeared in them before, and have won much popular favor in the principal characters. "All-Hallow Eve" is an interesting drams, of the intensely romantic school. Its hero is the valuant Irish peasant; its heroine the bold Irish girl. It is farnished with a sable villain, who carries off the Irish girl, and who is foiled and disgraced by the Irish peasant. The old story-tiresome to those who have ever seen it; pleasurable to those who see it for the first time. Mr. Williams, as Roddy O'Connor, finds a sympathetic part, and plays it with his customary liveliness and mirth. Mrs. Williams appears to more than usual advantage as Kitty Killeen—a character which is full of Celtic sparkle. For the rest, the three pieces are well put upon the stage; and they will be acted every evening throughout the week. The "Connie Soogah" is to be produced on Monday-and to this end, great preparations are

being made. There is nothing new to be said in reference to 'The Elves, or the Statue Bride," which is now ranning at this house. The New-York public is thoroughly familiar with it, from having often seen it played under the old time management of Laura Keene, who used to exhibit herself as the marbie heroine, and who was much admired in the part. Mr. Wood has produced the piece neatly and with as much scanic effect as is possible on the very small stage of his theater, and he has made it the vehicle of introducing to the theater-going community the Worrell Sisters and Mile. say. Mr. Wood is pursuing the right policy, in making his theater the medium for producing light pieces of a merry character, which speedily "have their day and cease to be, but which, while the day lasts, are bright and pleasant.

Mr. Cadart announces the sale at auction, at the Derby Gullery, on Thursday and Friday, May 3 and 4, of the pictures and etchings belonging to the collection of the French Etching Club, which have not already been disposed of at private sale. A visit to the Gallery, which we mede on Wednesday,

Etching Ciub, which have not already been disposed of at private sale. A visit to the Gallery, which we made on Wednesday, showed that nearly every picture of merit has been sold; the geatlemen who have managed this speculation have been very fortunate or very shrowd, and are no doubt satisfied that they would have shown still greater shrewdness and achieved still greater fortune if they had given our picture beyers a little more oredit for segecity and left a great many of the pictures that make up their collection behind them. Still, they have been successful. They have sold pictures, we understand, to the atmost of \$11.000 in Boston alone, and, as we have said they have scarcely a dozen pictures of even moderate merit left. We are surprised and not surprised that the oil sketch by Dore has not been sold. With Courbet's "Hunt" it made the great attraction of the Gallery. Painful as the subject is, it is a very strong piece of work, very characteristic of Dore, and ought to bring a good price and remain with us. The destination of "The Lady with the White Mice" is not problematical, but we hope she will sell so low as not to encourage Mr Cadri in imperting any more such specimens of a certain phase of French art.

Mr. Chart is to return, it seems, and has engaged the Gallery for January. February. March and April of 1867, We hope that he will bring better specimens of the same artists from whose immuture, sketchy and third-rate works he selected the Gallery which has just been dispersed. It has been no evidence of a true taste that such pictures as the greater number of these have sold at high prices, while our own artists have hardly been able, during the past Winter, to live. It is true that they have mothing to learn from Freuch landcape painters, and it is not judgment that gives them the go by, for Courbet and Cadort, but whim and fashion. Let Mr. Cadart bring over good pictures by able men, and we will welcome him, but we shall only regret that his present experiment has met with success, if that success

of Trustees of the New-York State Institution for the Blind met by invitation of the Governor at the Executive Chamber on the 25th uit, and elected the following Officers and Com

mittee:

Tre ident—John Stanton Gould of Hudson. Secretary—Dr. John G. Orlen of Singuanton. Executive Committee—D. R. Ross, esq., of New York City, Dr. J. G. Orlen of Singhanton, Dr. N. Edon Shele of Grain, Falls. By vota the Freedom was added to this Committee. Committee on Finance—Guy R. Poison of New York City, A. S. Marray, esq. of Gusinen Edger Havey, esq., of Multion. Committee on By Laws—Dr. J. O. Orlen of Binghamton, Dr. H. C. May of Comma, Dr. M. L. Lee of Fulton.

By vote the President was added to this Committee. On

motion of Mr. Ross, the Board adjourned, to meet at the Lewis

House, in Banghamton, on the 30th of May, at 10 a. m. CHARLES F. BROWNE (Artemus Ward) has commenced legal proceedings for the purpose of putting an injunc-tion upon the sale of a work recently issued in New-York. under the title of Betsey Jane Ward, Ausband of Artemus. The book in question endeavors to convey the impression that Arienus Ward as the author, but, to the credit of the great showman, he indignastly denies having had anything to do with it, and characterises it as a dishonorable attempt to im-pose upon the public, as well as to injure his fair fame.

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SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE 

Persons remitting for 15 copies \$45, will receive an extra copy one year.
DAILY TRIBUNE.

BEDFORD—On Tuesday, May I, after a severe liness, Charles Con-stantine, son of Dr. Gunning S. Redford. His fitends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attand the foneral, from his father's residence. No. 6: Fifth are, this Thurs-day afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The funeral services at St. Annie Church, Eighth st., at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ o'clock. Church, Eighth st., at 49 o'clock

BODLY-in Morrisania, N. Y., on Tuesday, May I, Mary R., wife
of John Halstead Bodly.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to setend the inneral this day, at 2 o'clock, from St. Ann's Church,
One-hundred and thirty eighth at. and St. Ann's ave. East Mor-

COOPER-On Tuesday, May 1, after a long filmers, Catherine, wides of James Cooper, aged 87 years. Her funeral will take place Thursday, May 3, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 23 West Stateenth st.

COOPER -On Tuesday, May 1, after a long illness, Catherine, widow of James Cooper, aged 87 years.

Ber funeral will take place on Thursday, May 3, from her late reddence, No. 23 West Statemint-st. ERLUND-On Wednesday, April 25, at Cambridge, Mass., of consumptiou, Peter A. Erlund, aged 3s years, for many years a resident of this city.

tion, Peter A. Erlund, aged 36 years, for many years a resident of this city.

GARRISON—On Tuesday, May I, after a short but severe filmest Mary, the widow of William Garrison, aged 36 years. The relatives and friends are insided to attend the finneral on Friday. May 4, at 2 o'clock p. m., from her late home, the residence of F. L. Bubois, No. 25 Finning ave, near Broadway, Hrocklyns.

HUGHES—On Tuesday, May I, Francis M., youngest son of Sarah and the late Wm. Hughes, to the 26th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother in law, Wm. H. Wilson, No. 25 Washington-are, Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, May 3, at 24 o'clock.

LITTLE WOOD—On Tuesday, May 1, Henry H., oldest son of the Rev. T. D. and Mary A. Littlewood, in the 6th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully lavited to attend the formers! from the residences of his grandfather, Thomas Bolton, ess., Westchester, on Thursday, May 3, at 25 o'clock p. m.

MESSERVE—The funeral of the late Hannahett Messerve, daughter of the late William Messerve of this city, will take piace from the residence of his raulty are respectfully invited to attend the late William Messerve of the family and the piace from the residence of his rault, Mrs. Martha Lowerve, No. 10 Lafsyntapiace, this day (Thursday) at 2 o'clock p. m. Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend without forther notice. Sacramouto Dally Union please copy.

place this day (Theracky) of 2 o clock p. in. Her triends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend without forther solde. Sacramento Daily Union please copy.

PLATT—On Wednesday, May 2, 1986, of heart disease, after a brief but severe illness, Guerge W. Pistt, in the 59th year of his age. The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 29 Wythe are, Williamsburgh, on Friday afternoon, May 4 at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are responsed to attend the funeral without further notice.

Albany and Platsburgh papers please copy.

WILLIAMS—On Wednesday, May 2, Mrs. Sarah A. Williams, in the 55th year of her age. 55th year of her age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the fonoral services at her late residence, No. 16 Couries at. on Friday afternoon,

### Special Notices.

Union General Committee... A Regular Meating of this Committee will be head at Headquarters, corners Broadway and Tweety third-st., on THURSDAY EVENION, May 3, 1986, at 6 o'clock. THOMAS MURPHY, President. HENRY H. HURLAT. | Secretaries.

American Institute.—A stated quarterly meeting of this fa-stitute will be held this THURSDAYEVENING. May 2 at 8 o'clock, at its recome in the Cooper Union building. The new order of By-laws will be submitted for approva. Members are requested to strend. "IREH RULL, Rev. Secr. The Literary Weekly.

#### THE ROUND TABLE! READ THIS WEEK'S NUMBER

CONTANTS:

"THE UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY" Poem by E. C. Steel "THE BROOKSIDE IN MAY." By Joseph Barber

"CONCERNING DICTATION." About Dr. Parker and Stiers "POETRY OF THE AFGHANS." Review "DICTIONARIES." Review.

"ASPHODEL." "HONOR MAY." "LEIGHTON COURT.

"AN ORIENTAL CHURCH IN NEW YORK." "JOURNALISM AS A PROFESSION." "SKETCH OF THE RIVERSIDE PRESS."

"THE ARRITER OF EUROPE."

"THRENODY." A Poem. "SKETCH OF THE PUBLISHING HOUSE OF HURD &

HOUGHTON." "LONDON, BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA LETTERS" "SPOKEN AT SEA." A Poem.

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York, this day, Thursday, May 3. CONSCRITATIONS PRES To Manufacturers.
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# MARRIED.

# VANSCIVER-JONES-In Philadelphia, on Thursday, April 85, 1965. Mr. Abraham Vansciver to Miss Amanda S. Jones, daughter of Wm. M. Jones of Brooklyn, N. Y.; both of Boverly, N. J.